ISSN 0041-7904

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. 37, No. 34 August 25, 1978

COMPOSER DAVID RAKSIN TO LECTURE AT LIBRARY

Composer David Raksin will lecture on his music for motion pictures at 8 p.m., Friday, September 15, in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. No tickets are required for this event, which is open to the public.

David Raksin's distinguished career as a film composer began in 1935, when he assisted Charlie Chaplin with the score for *Modern Times*. He established his reputation as a major composer in Hollywood in 1944 with the score for Otto Preminger's award-winning film *Laura* and has worked on more than 100 films and several hundred television programs.

Mr. Raksin will discuss two aspects of his craft—strictly musical questions such as confront any contemporary composer, and the specialized problems of fitting a dramatic score precisely to visual and spoken cues and of composing at the same time original, interesting music. He will illustrate his talk with clips from *Laura* (1944), *Force of Evil* (1948), and *The Bad and the Beautiful* (1952) and longer sequences from *The Redeemer* (1966) and *Forever Amber* (1947). The composer will also discuss techniques of writing for animated films, using excerpts from the cartoon *Giddyap* and from the animated graphics for the end title of *The Best of the Bolshoi*.

This lecture is one of several projects being undertaken by the Library's Music Division to encourage the study of film music as a legitimate and peculiarly American musical art. Mr. Raksin's music is featured in the July issue of the Library's *Quarterly Journal* in an article "David Raksin: A Composer in Hollywood," by assistant chief of the Music Division Jon Newsom. Mr. Newsom writes, "While maintaining a high level of craftsmanship and applying the principle that film music must serve the picture's dramatic purpose, Raksin has still been able to write music that can stand on its own. His music is the most effective response to those who dismiss the validity of film music on grounds that it is composed to order, under pressure." Included with the article are two seven-inch sound recordings of music from Mr. Raksin's film scores.

NEW MEMBERS SOUGHT FOR WOMEN'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Librarian has announced guidelines regarding the selection of new members for the Women's Program Advisory Committee. As of September 30, there will be vacancies on the committee from the Congressional Research Service, Copyright Services, Law Library, Office of the Associate Librarian for Management, Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs, Office of The Librarian, and Processing Services. There is no vacancy in Research Services at this time because a vacancy arose midterm and was filled.

Staff members interested in serving on the committee should submit a memorandum of interest to their

CONTENTS

Composer David Raksin to Lecture at Library . . . 505
Distinguished Guests of the Library During July 506, 508-509
Library of Congress Publications 511-512
New Members Sought for Women's Advisory Committee 505-506
New Reference Works 512
Staff News 509-511
Appendix–Continuing ALA Reports 513-524

department heads by September 1. The final selection of new members will be made by The Deputy Librarian by September 30. Detailed information regarding selection procedures is contained in Special Announcement 78-30, dated August 14.

The Women's Program Advisory Committee should consist of enthusiastic volunteers who represent a cross section of Library of Congress staff members by such factors as sex, race, national origin, age, handicap status, and grade level. Members of the committee advise and assist the women's program coordinator in such activities as maintaining information on day care facilities; organizing bulletin boards to publicize information about courses, organizations, and special events; planning and arranging for speakers programs; compiling statistics; and communicating information. Volunteers should be actively interested in improving the status of women at the Library.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY DURING JULY

From Abroad

Algeria–Ali Berchiche, director, Law Institute, University of Algiers; Farida Hellal, associate professor of American Literature, University of Algiers.

Belgium–Paul Vandenbossche, ESCO Book Production Co., Antwerp.

Brazil–Walter da Costa-Porto, chief of the cabinet, Ministry of Justice; Mr. Tavora, minister of justice, accompanied by Mrs. Hubbard, librarian at the Brazilian Embassy.

England–Stephen Green, head of acquisitions, Bibliographic Services Division, The British Library, London; Kevin McNamara, Member of Parliament, Labor Party, Kingston-upon-Hull Central; E. Silver, Department of Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books, The British Library, London.

France–Dominique Boulonnais, Fulbright scholar, University of Paris; Jacques Douffiagues, member of the French Parliament, Paris.

German Democratic Republic–Karl Drechsler, Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin.

Greece–Emanouel Kefakis, Lighthouse for the Blind of Greece, Athens; Basile L. Poulianakis,

(Continued on p. 508)

Motoharu Arima, a member of the House of Representatives of the National Diet of Japan, visited the Library at the beginning of this month to meet with Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin and to tour the Congressional Research Service. He is pictured above in The Librarian's Office with Hisao Matsumoto (on the left), head of the Japanese Section, Asian Division. Mr. Arima, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Library Management of the Standing Committee on Rules and Administration of the Diet, also met with Elizabeth Yadlosky, CRS associate director for research, analysis, and review. The purpose of Mr. Arima's coming to the United States was to visit the Library.

INSTALLATION OF MADISON BUILDING ART WORKS REPORTED

Recent construction activity in the James Madison Memorial Building has included progress on the installation of two works of art commissioned for it. Both sculptors Robert Cronbach and Walker K. Hancock have been on the job site to supervise these tasks. When Mr. Hancock's larger-than-life statue of James Madison was delivered from Italy over two years ago (see the LC Information Bulletin *for March 19, 1976, p. 191), it was placed, in its crate, to one side of the Madison Memorial Hall until sufficient work was completed and the white Vermont marble pedestal installed. In order to position the statue accurately and to allow for easy removal of the sling in which the statue was hoisted onto the pedestal, workmen placed ice cubes under the eight-ton rendering of Madison (photograph above), lowered the statue and removed the lifting straps, and made final adjustments as the ice melted and the statue came to rest. Present for the occasion were (right photograph, left to right) Gino Valenti of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol; Paul L. Berry, director of the Library Environment Resources Office; Mr. Hancock; Mario E. Campioli, Assistant Architect of the Capitol; and Deputy Librarian of Congress William J. Welsh.*

Robert Cronbach (upper right photograph) oversaw the installation of his bronze sculptural fountain in the building's interior courtyard, where workmen set the three large pieces in place and subsequently tested the water flow to the fountain.

Robert E. Hemenway, professor of English at the University of Kentucky, was another recent guest of the Library of Congress. The author of *Zora Neale Hurston: A Literary Biography,* published last December by the University of Illinois Press, Mr. Hemenway visited the Manuscript Division, where he had used the division's extensive collection of papers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People during the period from 1971, when he began work on the Hurston project. Mr. Hemenway's work also took him to the Library's Archive of Folk Song, for which Hurston had collected material in 1935 with Alan Lomax, who was subsequently assistant in charge of the archive. Hurston, a noted black novelist and folklorist who died in 1960, worked in collecting folklore from the South, including Eatonville, Fla., where she was born and grew up. *Zora Neale Hurston* was critically well received both in *The New York Times* and in *New Republic.*

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY DURING JULY

(Continued from p. 506)

director, Surgical Clinic, Hippokration Hospital, Iraklion.

Guatemala–Alfonso Barrientos, literary editor, *La Hora Dominical,* Guatemala City.

Haiti–Carl Herard, member, Municipal Council of Portau-Prince.

Hungary–Karoly Falvay, folklorist and educator, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest; Bela Gyerics, Kossuth University, Debrecen.

Iceland–Arnor Hannibalsson, professor of philosophy, University of Iceland.

India–Lekh Raj, senior research officer for the Parliament of India.

Indonesia–Mohammad Zamroni, member of the Indonesian Parliament from Central Java.

Iran–Mrs. G. Emani, Farabi University, Tehran.

Iraq–Izzudeen Essaid, National Documentation Center, Baghdad.

Israel–Mr. and Mrs. Kutten, librarians, Haifa.

Japan–Toichi Watanabe, professor of linguistics, Soka University, Tokyo.

Mexico–Carlott Bronsoiler, computer systems specialist, National University of Mexico.

New Zealand–Beverly Thomson, librarian, Department of Health, Wellington.

Nigeria–Adamu Maikori, principal state counsel, Ministry of Justice, Kaduna; Bartholomew Nwafor, librarian, University of Jos; Michael Olaitan, law librarian, University of Lagos Library, Yaba, and Josiah Malomo, law librarian, Nigerian Law School, Lagos; Sunday Olaye, acting publishing manager, Ethiope Publishing Corporation, Benin City; Mrs. Shola-Okoro, principal librarian, Federal Ministry of Justice, Law Library Division, Lagos.

Pakistan–Mirasi Faiz, poet, Karachi; Malik H. Khan, assistant draftsman, Ministry of Law and Parliamentary Affairs.

Philippines–Cedric Bagtas, head, Research Center, Trade Union Congress of the Philippines; Fraternidad Miranda, librarian, Agrarian Reform Institute, University of the Philippines at Los Baños.

South Africa–Andre Erasmus, deputy attorney general, Supreme Court of South Africa; Kingdom Lolwane, reporter, *The Post,* Johannesburg; Chris Vink, deputy chief, Department of National Education.

Switzerland–Dorothée Wiedemann, Library of the Faculty of Law, University of Zurich.

Togo–Amouzou Akakpo, head, College of Letters, University of Benin, Lome.

Tunisia–Bechir Mahjoub, director of higher education and scientific research, University of Tunisia.

U.S.S.R.–V. I. Nazarenko, director, All-Union Institute on Information, Technical, and Economic Research in Agriculture; L. I. Vashchukov, Central Statistical Administration of the U.S.S.R.; and P. I. Zveginstev, Ministry of Agriculture of the U.S.S.R.

Venezuela–Carlos Pons and Elvira Munoz, Architectural Planning Section, National Library of Venezuela, Caracas.

Yugoslavia–Zeljko Bujas, chairman, English Department, Zagreb University, accompanied by Mrs. Bujas.

From the United States

Gladys Chaw, librarian, College of San Mateo, Calif.

Joy Cornwell, cataloging librarian, Mayo Medical Library, Rochester, Minn.

John Haeger, East Asian Oversight Committee, American Council of Learned Societies, New York City.

Emily Mann, The Guthrie Theater, Minneapolis, Minn.

Irmgarde Martin, assistant librarian, Anderson Clayton Foods, W. L. Clayton Research Center, Richardson, Tex.

July visitors also brought an eight-member Moroccan delegation to the Library on Monday the 24th, including seven members of the Moroccan Parliament on a tour of the United States. At the Library, they were greeted by Congressional Research Service Director Gilbert Gude (pictured above, sixth from the left). Flanking Mr. Gude are Moroccan Ambassador Mohamed Ali-Bengeloun (to the left) and Day Ould Sidi Baba, president of the Moroccan Parliament (to the right). The vice president of the Parliament Ould Said Kharti El Joumani (third from the left) also participated in the tour of CRS, the Near Eastern and African Law Division, and the Near East Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division.

Zuhair E. Jwaideh, chief of the Near Eastern and African Law Division; Margaret Melun, foreign affairs reference specialist, Congressional Reference Division (fifth and fourth from the right); and George Atiyeh, head of the Near East Section, all joined in briefing the delegation on Library collections and services. Other members of the parliamentary delegation included Mohamed Jalal Essaid, chairman, Committee on Justice, Legislation and the Public Function; Brahim Jabari, chairman, Committee for Health, Youth and Sports; Brahim Boutaleb, chairman, Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs; Mohamed Arsalan El Jadidi, a member of the Parliament's Supreme Court; and Abdelhaq Bennani, Istiqlal Deputy from Agadir.

Jeff Paul, librarian, San Jose (Calif.) State College.

George Suttle, Montgomery (Ala.) Public Library.

During July there were also visits by groups from the Center for Defense Information, Washington (D.C.) Center for Learning Alternatives, and Lancaster-Lebanon, Pa., area libraries and by a class of gifted students from the George Washington University Reading Center.

A FEW OF THE VISITORS EXPECTED IN SEPTEMBER

Sigiro Aso, director, Research and Legislative Reference, National Diet Library of Japan.

Reinhart Bradler, abteilungsdirektor, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, Berlin.

A. Bruce, head designate, Defense Research Information Center of the United Kingdom.

Mickelle Finkelstein, manuscripts processor, Chicago Jewish Archives, Spertus College of Judaica, Chicago.

Oded Granot, Mideast affairs editor and commentator, Tel Aviv, Israel.

Roza Ismagilova, Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Olga Stepanova, Sociology Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

Thirteen members of the Committee on Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs of the Norwegian Parliament.

STAFF NEWS

New CRD Chief Named

Catherine Ann Jones joined the staff of the

Congressional Research Service on August 14 as the new chief of the Congressional Reference Division. Mrs. Jones comes to the Library with a wealth of managerial experience in the field of library science, including reference service in a Federal agency, work with the Congress on legislative issues, and administration of a university library.

Born in Ohio, Mrs. Jones graduated from Mercyhurst Seminary in Erie, Pa., and received her bache-

Catherine Jones

lor's degree from the University of Alabama. She was awarded a master's degree from Catholic University in library science and, since then, has also completed graduate courses in public administration and management at George Washington University.

She served over five years with the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Library, from 1967 to 1972, where she was responsible for providing reference services to OMB as well as various segments of the Executive Office of the President. As an associate director of the American Library Association's Washington office during 1972 and 1973, she dealt extensively with congressional offices and gained an in-depth expertise in the legislative process. Since 1973, she has been serving as assistant university librarian for public services at the George Washington University Library where, with the exception of technical services, she had managerial responsibility for the overall operation of the library and was instrumental in the revitalization of the Library's Reference Department, which was under her direct supervision.

An active member of the professional library community, Mrs. Jones served as the 1977-78 president of both the D.C. Library Association and the Catholic University Library Science Alumni Association. She was a panelist for the Maryland Library Association's Seminar on Copyright Law in 1976, and served as moderator for a similar seminar sponsored by the Consortium of University Libraries in 1977. Mrs. Jones is also a member of the Special Libraries Association and the American Library Association.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Thomas Anderson, clerical assistant, GS-5, PMO, 5733; Mark Hauver, clerical assistant, GS-5, PMO, 5733; Shirley Terry, clerk-typist, GS-3, Cat Publ, OP 8-500; Stephen Veltri, bill digester and reference assistant, GS-7, CRS A, 5717.

Temporary Appointments: Edgar W. Fruit III, library technician, GS-4, LL AB, NP; Despina Kavadas, deck attendant, GS-3, Mus, NP; Barry Molefsky, analyst in public finance, GS-12, CRS E, 5748; Derrick Stevens, warehouseman, WG-4, NLS/BPH, NP; John Turbitt, deck attendant, GS-3, Mus, NP; Robert S. Wilson, Jr., library technician, GS-4, LL AB, NP.

Promotions: Lawrence Buzard, to editor of classifications schedules, GS-13, Subj Cat, 5858; Alma Jones, to secretary stenography, GS-6, CRS S, 5782; Collie Jones, Com Appl, to senior programmer, GS-12, LSA, 5843; Kenneth Martini, S&R, to reference files assistant, GS-3, CRS L, 5692; Blossom Medina, MARC Ed, to cataloger, GS-7, CRS L, 5687; Richard Pinning, to deputy fiscal officer, GS-12, CDS, 5791.

Transfers: Elizabeth Brown, CRS S, to editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS A, 5681; Anson S. Carpenter III, CRS Sup, to bill digester and reference assistant trainee, GS-5, CRS A, 5717; Albert Fisher, P&S, to motor vehicle operator, WG-5, CS, OP 17-100; Francina Jeffers, MARC Dev, to serial recorder (trainee), GS-5, Cop Cat, 5808; Robert Parker, Cop Exam, to cataloger (advanced trainee), GS-7, Cop Cat, 5695; Susan Tarr, CRS C, to executive assistant, GS-11, Proc, 5663.

Resignations: Barbara Aleksa, FRD; Christine Beebe, Photodup; William L. Grogan, Jr., Sci; Joe Himelick, Loan; Clifford Jackson, CS; John Karr, CRS E; Jane Knaus, Inf; Kim Lernold, Photodup; Keith Minter, Desc Cat; Pamela Nolte, LL NEA: Laurie Packard, Desc Cat; Jan Rodgers, NLS/BPH; Sonia Simmons, Ord; Kent Washington, S&R; Walter Woodbridge, LL AB; Alton Wright, Share Cat.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

On August 3, **Howard W. Marshall**, folklife specialist at the American Folklife Center, spoke on the

center's activities and described the current Paradise Valley field research project in Nevada at the Fife Conference on Western American Folk Culture at Utah State University in Logan.

Paul Metz of the CRS Office of Automated Information Services addressed the graduates of the University of Michigan's School of Library Science on August 3 in Ann Arbor. Mr. Metz spoke on "Views of the Profession One Year after Graduation." Mr. Metz is a 1977 graduate of the University of Michigan School of Library Science and was a 1977-78 Library of Congress intern.

Vivian Schrader, head of the Audiovisual Section of the Descriptive Cataloging Division, conducted an all-day workshop on the cataloging of audiovisual materials on August 1 at Virginia State College in Petersburg. The workshop was a session in the Library/Media Institute for Advanced Study in Library Services and Instructional Technology.

Current and retired Library of Congress staff members are advised that a **4.9 percent cost-of-living annuity increase** will become effective September 1 for retired Federal employees and survivors.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

The January-September 1977 supplement to *Library of Congress Subject Headings* was printed with a serious defect. Because of this defect, the Cataloging Distribution Service decided not to issue copies to subscribers. Copies were distributed, however, by GPO to its depository libraries before the problems were discovered.

A corrected version of the supplement will be printed and sent to subscribers and depository libraries as expeditiously as possible. It is recommended that the defective January-September 1977 supplement not be used because the data from p. 61 to the end is lacking the words "cancel" and "change."

The September 1977 edition of LCSH in microfiche does not contain this defect. For those who are not aware of the microfiche publication, it contains in one alphabet the subject headings from the eighth edition and all supplements published since then.

The Library regrets the delay in shipping copies of the third quarter supplement to subscribers.

Accessions List: India. ISSN 0041-7734. Vol. 17, No. 8. August 1978. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Accessions List: Pakistan. ISSN 0041-7777. Vol. 17. July 1978. Includes the cumulative list of serials and author and subject indexes. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan.

Accessions List: Southeast Asia. ISSN 0096-2341. Vol. 4, No. 4. April 1978. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan.

LC Classification–Additions and Changes. ISSN 0041-7912. List 190. April-June 1978. (102 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, for $30 a year or $7.50 per a single issue.

New Serial Titles: A Union List of Serials Commencing Publication After December 31, 1949. ISSN 0028-6680. July 1978. (iv, 44 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $200 for the year's subscription which consists of eight monthly and four quarterly issues, and an annual volume which cumulates one to five years.

New Serial Titles–Classed Subject Arrangement. ISSN 0028-6699. July 1978. (46 p.) Prepared under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials and published monthly by the Library of Congress. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service for $50 a year.

Subject Catalog. ISSN 0096-8803. 1976. (1978) Vol. 15, Shokin-Talam (1,020 p.) Vol. 16, Talav-Unj (1,010 p.) Vol. 17, Unk-Zy (978 p.) For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at a cost of $850 for the annual cumulation.

Library of Congress Regulations: No. 2012-1 (July 11) cancelled the regulation on induction under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of June 24, 1948; No. 2015-17.21 (July 11) cancelled the regulation giving a policy statement on vacations; No. 2018-1 (July 11) cancelled the regulation stating policies and services of the employee health program; No. 2022-5 (July) cancelled the regulation on staff discussion groups; No. 2017-1 (July 18) concerned policies governing the Library of Congress Staff Training and Employee Development Program; No. 2017-1.1 (July 18) revised

pages 3, 4, and 5, making certain changes in employee training nomination form and requirements when taking training courses; No. 2013-5 (July 19) revised page 5 to include reference to form to be used when submitting recommendations for quality increases.

Special Announcements: No. 78-22 (July 6) concerned alterations to improve the Library's physical facilities; No. 78-23 (July 7) announced the Administrative Detail Program; No. 78-24 (July 12) explained procedures for preparing annual reports; No. 78-25 (July 31) extended delegation of authority over the Stack and Reader Division and General Reference and Bibliography Division from July 31 through September 11, 1978; No. 78-26 (August 1) announced the appointment of Mary F. Smith as part-time coordinator of affirmative action for the handicapped.

Press Releases: No. 78-53 (July 11) Library of Congress Names New Music Division Officers; No. 78-54 (July 12) Library of Congress American Folklife Issues Guide to Folklife and the Federal Government; No. 78-55 (July 19) Folklife Center, National Park Service Will Conduct Blue Ridge Study; No. 78-56 (July 19) Library of Congress Announces Lecture on Historical Prints; No. 78-57 (July 28) Tapes of Library of Congress Chamber Music Series Again Available for Delayed Broadcast; No. 78-58 (August 2) Northern Virginia Band Will Perform on August 31; No. 78-59 (August 7) Illegal Jukeboxes Lack Licenses.

NEW REFERENCE WORKS

Students and librarians searching for obscure black authors or for comprehensive listings of reviews of established black authors' novels will welcome *Black American Fiction: A Bibliography* (Metuchen, N.J., Scarecrow Press, 1978. 351 p. $15. ISBN 0-8108-1120-0). Compiled by Carol Fairbanks and Eugene A. Engeldinger, the bibliography lists alphabetically over 500 writers, living and dead. For most entries, the compilers provide citations to the writer's novels and short fiction as well as references to book reviews, biographies, and critical analyses. A guide to sources used appears on pp. 327-351. Although the inclusion of birth and death dates would have been desirable, this bibliography should prove a useful addition to black studies collections.

[*Judith R. Farley*]

A recent reference work on Russian history is the four-volume guide to the contents of the journal *Voprosy istorii* for the years 1945-1975, compiled by Angelika Schmiegelow Powell. Three volumes comprise *Voprosy istorii: Subject Index, 1945-1975* (Nendeln, Liechtenstein, KTO Press, 1977) and a fourth is *Voprosy istorii: Author Index, 1945-1975* (Nendeln, Liechtenstein, KTO Press, 1977. 460 p.). *Voprosy istorii* is the major Soviet historical journal and is issued under the auspices of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Its articles and reviews cover a wide range of topics, both of Russian and of world interest, and the guidance that it gives to Soviet historians is a major factor in shaping the course of historical thought in the Soviet Union. As but one indication of the contents of these volumes, the subject index contains 30 pages of listings under the general heading "USA" for articles about or reviews of books on the history of the United States, its politics, culture, and economy. The 30 years covered by this guide have seen a great number of changes in the Soviet Union and the assessments its scholars have made of historical events. Because of the lack of a unified guide to the contents of *Voprosy istorii,* it has hitherto been quite difficult for scholars to follow this important, but complicated, topic. With the present publication, the task of the historian and of the reference librarian will be greatly eased. When processed, the guide will be added to the reference collections in the Slavic Reading Room.

[*Robert V. Allen*]

A most useful reference work recently received is *Zenkoku hakubutsukan sōran* [Directory of Museums in Japan] compiled by Nihon Hakubutsukan Kyōkai (Japan Museum Association) and published in Tokyo by Gyōsei in two solid volumes. The directory lists 1,491 museums presently open to the public arranged geographically by prefecture. Names of museums are given in Japanese and in English. Under each entry is a photograph of the museum, a transportation guide map to the museum, the address, telephone number, opening hours, the time required to see the exhibits, admission fees, closing days, directions to the museum, facilities, history, items in storage, contents of exhibits, activities (publications), and so on. Included are all types of museums–general, historical, scientific and technological, art, zoological, and botanical museums. The work, which supersedes *Nihon no hakubutsukan sōran* [Japan Museum Directory], issued in 1970 and no longer in print, is available for consultation in the Japanese Section, Asian Division.

[*Dorothy F. Jones*]

APPENDIX

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
Chicago, Ill., June 24-30, 1978

MEMBERSHIP AND COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP I

The first Membership Meeting, with President Eric Moon presiding, was convened on Monday, June 26. After the establishment of the rules and the agenda, a tribute to William S. Dix, read to the membership by Russell Shank, president-elect, was adopted by acclamation. In his State of the Association message, Robert Wedgeworth, executive director, reported that while the signs for the American Library Association are all stable if not strengthening, he thought the mood of the membership as an index to the present and future state of the association should be of greater concern. He urged that librarians put the upcoming White House Conference in 1979, the preconferences, and the planning that must go into both the state and national events into the social and economic context in which they will be held. Libraries must continue to battle for bond issues or appropriation increases that will provide dollars for more extended services, new buildings, and new programs. We need to use "successful marketing" and "good public relations," he said. He named the specific actions that ALA has taken and what is planned in its commitment to the White House Conference and expressed the hope that librarians throughout the country would engage in the same kind of planning and leadership.

There followed the presentation of the Louise Giles and David H. Clift Scholarships for 1978 and the announcement of major ALA awards to be presented during the conference week. The introduction of a resolution on California libraries elicited several testimonials from librarians concerning reduction in staff and resources in California and other areas and the effect of Proposition 13. It was resolved that ALA should communicate to the governor, state legislators, and California and national media its support of continued free and equal library service in California, mount a major media campaign to call attention to the effects of the growing taxpayer revolt on libraries throughout the nation, and establish an ad hoc committee to explore public financing alternatives for all libraries facing this type of fiscal crisis.

A resolution to rescind Article V2e of the National Interlibrary Loan Code of 1968 was referred to the RASD Board. A resolution that ALA deplore the inconvenient location of the placement service at the 1978 ALA Annual Conference and that the Conference Arrangements Office be directed to locate placement services at all future conferences in or immediately adjacent to the official conference site was defeated. [*Mary Jane Gibson*]

MEMBERSHIP II

Membership II commenced at 8:30 a.m. on June 29. The first item of business concerned the establishment of a general memorial fund for miscellaneous purposes; this action was endorsed by the membership. Next followed a resolution to set reduced membership dues and conference fees for lower-salaried professional librarians. The problem of defining a "lower-salaried professional librarian" and the difficulty of implementing the proposed policy were pointed out in the discussion which ensued. A figure of $10,000 per annum was suggested as a base maximum for eligibility under the resolution. Membership generally felt, however, that if this resolution were to pass it might be construed as ALA endorsement of that sum as an acceptable minimum professional salary. The resolution was defeated.

The last item of business for the session was consideration of a resolution proposing the possibility of relocating ALA headquarters to a state which has passed the Equal Rights Amendment. This resolution was carried by the membership.

Membership II adjourned at 10 a.m.

[*Richard Bodack*]

COUNCIL I

Declaring a moment of silence for Alice Gray, the Arkansas chapter councilor who died on May 26, President Eric Moon opened the June 25 Council session on a somber note. After establishing the agenda and correcting the minutes of the Midwinter Council meetings, the body moved to reinstate Councilor Herb Biblo's resolution on affirmative action from

the Midwinter Meeting.

The chair next read the report on nominations to the Planning and Budget Assembly. For councilors-at-large, nominees were George M. Bailey, Irene Hoadley, David Reich, Annette P. Shockey, Joseph H. Treyz, Rose Vainstein, and Frances D. Wells; for chapter councilors, Josette Boisse, Paul Frame, Halbert Hall, Alice Ihrig, James A. Norsworth, Jr., Judith M. Prosser, and Roscoe Rouse.

President Moon then announced the following nominees for the Council Committee on Committees: Virginia P. Boucher, Maurice (Mitch) Freedman, Frederic J. Glazer, David Kaser, Carol E. Moss, Frank L. Schick, Earle C. Thompson, and William Whitesides. Councilors Suzanne Le Barron and Peggy Sullivan were nominated from the floor.

After explaining balloting procedures and appointing election tellers, President Moon summarized the issues which most concerned him during his presidency. He observed that the Executive Board is wasting its collective energy and competence on housekeeping matters which prevent it from dealing with the larger issues. He was not, he emphasized, advocating an expansion of the board's powers, but suggesting the need for different operating procedures. Touching on the Association's changed financial structure, Mr. Moon stated that although the divisions are now healthy, the general funds are declining. The Association must exercise self-control to contain the rising costs of headquarters operations and at the same time mount a concentrated membership drive, he said. In the face of increasing Proposition 13 threats, it must initiate an education and publicity campaign on the services provided by libraries. On the forthcoming White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science, the ALA president warned that President Carter is generally "lukewarm" about such White House conferences. Therefore, in order to have impact, this one must be outstanding. Finally, he characterized his term of office as a year marred by bitterness and controversy, a year in which the Association almost split in two. Although it was an honor and a challenge, Mr. Moon concluded that he had not enjoyed his year as president.

In its last action of the session, Council accepted Alice Ihrig's report on the policy manual revision, authorizing the printing of a final version with indexing and cross references. [*Judith R. Farley*]

COUNCILS II AND III

Council met on June 27 and June 29, and passed the following resolutions: (1) an affirmative action resolution to encourage ALA-accredited programs of library science to continue to implement affirmative action; (2) a resolution on comparable wages for comparable work to support that concept; (3) a resolution on advertising salary ranges to establish as ALA policy the listing of salary ranges for advertised positions in ALA publications and for positions listed in ALA placement services; and (4) a resolution on Equal Rights Amendment ratification deadline extension that ALA join with other national organizations to support the extension resolution.

Council also passed (5) a resolution on the 1979 Midwinter Meeting that ALA headquarters staff explore the possibility of holding this meeting in Washington, D.C., in order that a major effort may be made to encourage the Congress to support ERA extension; (6) a resolution passed by the State and Local Documents Task Forces of the Government Documents Round Table on Library of Congress/State Cooperative Cataloging to encourage the Library to establish a pilot project for the cooperative cataloging of state publications; and (7) a resolution regarding depository libraries to recommend to the Congress that the existing systems of Federal depository libraries be enhanced as the primary sources of government information for the public instead of establishing a permanent information center program.

Not passed were (1) a resolution on ALA headquarters stating that "whereas ALA headquarters is located in Illinois, a state which has not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment, at the time of ratification or at the expiration date for the ratification of ERA, ALA headquarters will be located or plans will be developed to relocate ALA headquarters to a state or endorsing district which has ratified ERA"; and (2) a resolution on Council accountability that a method for recording the votes of all councilors on all main motions be devised and that the recorded votes be available to the membership. The latter resolution was referred to the Executive Board.

[*Frederick McDermott*]

HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

JOINT PROGRAM

"Networking: The Delivery of Services to Populations with Specialized Needs" was discussed by a seven-person panel convened by the division, together with the Association of State Library Agencies and

the ALA Human Services Committee on June 25.

The panel format was selected as many of the speakers have had similar experiences or needs in establishing a network. Four questions were considered: What was the initial need requiring the establishment of a network? What methods were used to develop the network, and how does it function? What are the practical results to come from the network (including its successes and failures)? And how can librarians apply the network to specialized library services?

Participants and their topics included Donald D. Smith, director, National Clearinghouse on Aging, on the elderly; James F. William II, director, Kentucky-Ohio-Michigan Regional Medical Library, on hospital and outpatient clients; Frank Kurt Cylke, director, National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, on the blind and handicapped; Marlene C. McGuirl, chief, Anglo-American Law Division, Library of Congress, on prisoners; and Joe DaRold, Santa Fe Springs (Calif.) City Library, on the deaf and hearing impaired. Elizabeth Stone, National Rehabilitation Information Center, and Joan Miller, National Instructional Materials Informational System, spoke on the functions of their respective organizations. The moderator was Dale Pretzer, deputy director, Michigan State Library.

[*Frank Kurt Cylke*]

LSBPH PROGRAM

Standards for libraries that serve blind and physically handicapped readers as part of the Library of Congress cooperating network was the topic dominating discussion at meetings of the Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped Section of HRLSD. Preliminary draft standards, prepared by an ad hoc committee, had been distributed to interested parties before the Annual Conference. The June 24 program meeting provided an opportunity for discussion of the draft standards by a panel representing consumers and library administrators. Reactions by the panel and from the audience were generally favorable to the initial efforts of the standards committee.

[*Hylda Kamisar*]

LSBPH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The committee proposed, at its meeting on June 26, that the theme for the 1979 Annual Conference be accessibility to all types of library programs by the handicapped and that other ALA divisions be invited to cosponsor a program on this subject. A further recommendation was for the establishment of a joint task force with the Library Service to Prisoners Section (LSPS) for the purpose of reaching handicapped prisoners and to develop volunteer library programs among the general prison population. Concerning the activities of the ad hoc standards group, the Executive Committee agreed that all substantive suggestions for revision of the draft standards should be incorporated in the next draft in time for consideration at the coming conference of the Library of Congress National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped network libraries in October.

[*Hylda Kamisar*]

LSBPH MEMBERSHIP

Further discussion of these same standards at the membership meeting on June 26 led to the adoption of a motion that the final draft standards be circulated to all LSBPH members for approval before their transmittal to the Executive Committee for further action. The membership approved the recommendation of accessibility as the theme for the next conference program, the setting up of a joint LSBPH/LSPS task force on work with prisoners, and the establishment of a new section in HRLSD for librarians working in health care facilities. [*Hylda Kamisar*]

REFERENCE AND ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

DIVISIONAL/STANDARDS COMMITTEE MEETING

"Are Reference Librarians Ethical?" was the topic of the combined program on June 26. Using the draft Statement of Ethics for Reference Librarians, panelists Nancy Doyle Bolt, Public Programs Divisions, National Endowment for the Humanities; Jean-Anne South, Program and Planning, National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; and Patricia Swanson, Regenstein Library, University of Chicago, reacted to three case studies involving questionable ethical conduct by reference librarians. Patrick M. O'Brien presided.

The first case on proprietary information posed a situation where a user requests information published by a trade association for distribution within the trade. The reference librarian has a friend in business who can easily obtain the information and does so. Should the reference librarian give the information to the user without identifying the source? Should the librarian be concerned that the recipient's use of the information may jeopardize the librarian's rela-

tionship with a friend? Or, should the librarian, knowing that the association will ignore the request, refer the user to the association anyway?

The second case involved nearbys. A telephone reference librarian is asked to provide the name and telephone number for an address near that of the person on whom they want information. The reference librarian knows that the information is readily available in the criss-cross directory. Should the librarian respond to the caller's request and provide the information? Should the librarian worry that the caller's use of the information may infringe on someone else's privacy? Or, should the librarian assume that the caller represents a collection agency and refuse the information on that basis?

The third case involved a librarian who can obtain requested information only by misrepresenting herself, her institution, and the use to be made of the information. Should she misrepresent herself and obtain the information or should she properly identify herself and pursue a legal fight on the basis of the Freedom of Information Act?

Generally, the panelists and audience agreed that information in the public domain must be disseminated to all users without qualification. Discomfort on the criss-cross issue was indicated, however, when only half the audience raised hands to show approval with the information transfer. Another show of hands indicated overwhelmingly that librarians see a need for the formulation of standards of conduct.

The draft Statement of Ethics for Reference Librarians reads as follows:

(1) Information provided the user in response to an inquiry must be the most accurate possible. Type of question or status of user is not to be considered. The term user presumes that the person has the right to use the Library.

(2) Information must be provided impartially and nonjudgmentally. Personal philosophies and attitudes should not be reflected in the execution of service or in the extent and accuracy of information provided.

(3) Information contacts with users, whether reference or directional, are to be treated with complete confidentiality.

(4) All rules and practices regarding availability and use of information or resources must be administered impartially. Rules and practices must be codified (i.e., reference policy statement) and made available to the user in written form.

(5) No personal financial gain should result because of the librarian/information specialist role as a representative of the Library in dealing with the user.

A brief membership meeting followed the discussion. [*Trellis Wright*]

MACHINE-ASSISTED REFERENCE SECTION

The meeting convened on Sunday morning, June 25, with Sara Knapp, State University of New York at Albany, in the chair. She announced that the Machine-Assisted Reference Section (MARS) has grown from a discussion group of fewer than 500 members to a full-fledged section with over 1,600 members in only one year, and that the officers elected for next year are chair, Sara Knapp; vice chair and chair-elect, Danuta Nitecki; secretary, Martha Packer; and Executive Council members-at-large, Jim Cogswell (one year), Mary Hardin (2 years), and Carolyn Cox (3 years). Peter Watson announced that the printed proceedings of last year's MARS program meeting, entitled *Charging for Computer-Based Reference Services,* will be published in September and can be ordered for $4 from RASD at ALA headquarters in Chicago, Ill. It was also announced that this meeting was being recorded and tapes will be sold by ALA, that a packet of sample forms used in libraries for computer searches can be borrowed from the ALA headquarters library, and that in order to receive *Messages,* one must check off the section on the ALA membership application.

The five speakers on the program were introduced by Martha Packer. The first speaker, Guy Westmoreland of Northwestern University, on "Printed Source or Computer? Non-Monetary Criteria," outlined various ways in which machine searches are superior to manual searches: numerous individually tailored bibliographies can be provided on-line which few institutions can produce manually, computers can do exhaustive searches of the literature faster and more cost-effectively, complex multi-subject searches from several sources can be done much faster and more flexibly; some data bases are not available in hard copy, and computers can find items too new or too narrow to find in printed sources. Manual searches are the choice for literature not covered by automated data bases, or perhaps for single-topic searches or for simpler multi-dimensional searches, for example, with a subject heading and a single subheading in a recent period.

Barbara Smith of Skidmore College spoke on "Locating Data Bases and Search Services." She raised the question, "Where does a library begin and how does it decide which data bases or search services would be most useful to its clients?" One way is to canvass data base suppliers, from which a simple telephone call can produce a flood of information and literature. After identifying tentative sources, one should pose pointed questions directly to the supplier

on their comprehensiveness, selectivity, editorial judgment, restrictions, and possible sample searches. Another avenue is to consult any of several guides. *Computer-Readable Bibliographic Data Bases; A Directory and Data Source Book,* by Martha E. Williams and Sandra Rouse, is a comprehensive directory, with an excellent index and real subject treatment. Revised annually (the latest edition is 1978), it is published by the American Society for Information Science. Capitol Information Service in Maryland has published *Online Services,* a simple alphabetical list of suppliers. Helpful new journals are *Online Review; Online,* a quarterly one can take right to the terminal, which gives a road map to data bases, search services, and people; and *Data-Base Reference,* a new quarterly which among other things invites people to tell how they choose data bases. Another new book is *Libraries and Online Services,* by Pauline Atherton and Roger Christian (White Plains, N.Y., Knowledge Industries, 1977. $24.50). Or, the speaker concluded, one can forget all the above publications and run to the nearest on-line users group, which is where the activity is—people sharing information, expertise, manuals, and the like. The third speaker, Mary Pensyl, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, discussed "The Presearch Interview." Explaining that MIT does a lot of humanities and social science searching, she said the reference interview is of critical importance for machine searching, differing from traditional reference interviews because the reference librarian does the actual searching at MIT. Thus, the information from the user must be more precise and the information specialist must take time to do an in-depth analysis of the request (Who needs the information? Why? When? How much?). MIT has searched by appointment since 1973, asks a user to fill out a form in advance, interviews the user for about an hour and a half, and then interacts with the user during the search.

Anne Lipow of the University of California at Berkeley spoke on "The Referral Process at Berkeley." She described the East Bay Information Service, a successful operation terminated by Proposition 13, with its 20 searchers and two kinds of referrals, on-campus and off-campus. She too emphasized the importance of full and precise information before searching, making use of handouts and detailed interviews, to find out the level of user, purpose of use, and amount needed. She mentioned a forthcoming directory listing all data bases searched on campus.

Vilma Wallis of the Philadelphia Free Library, the final speaker, discussed "Data Base Referrals in the Public Library." She said they began with the New York Times Information Bank, well suited to a public library, which would contain most of the sources cited. Recently, they have offered access to SDC (System Development Corp.), BRS (Bibliographic Retrieval Services), and Lockheed. They require that users be referred to the computer service by librarians in subject departments, in order to be sure that other sources are exhausted first.

A question-and-answer period followed. It was announced that the RASD Bibliography Committee was sponsoring an open hearing for ideas on designing the on-line system for the Modern Language Association bibliography, which will be available through the Lockheed system. After the program meeting, a short business meeting was held to ratify the bylaws of the section. [*George H. Caldwell*]

COOPERATIVE REFERENCE SERVICES COMMITTEE PROGRAM

In a June 27 session on "Cooperative Reference: Hazards, Rewards, Prospects," keynote speaker Candy Morgan, Public Services, Oregon State Library, stated that the benefits of cooperative reference service include greater availability of reference service, elimination of duplication of expensive reference collections, and improvement in the quality of reference service. She cautioned that useless referrals only add time to the request.

Since librarians are the intermediaries between the user and other persons or institutions, the reference interview remains crucial. To enhance interview techniques, librarians may benefit from such continuing education devices as workshops and staff exchange programs. Use of a uniform reference form insures that essential information is asked of users.

Finally, when the response is communicated to the librarian, not only the information but also the search strategy must be provided in order for the librarian to relay the information effectively to the user.

Other panelists at this session were Carl Orgren, School of Library Science, University of Iowa; Andrea Honebrink, Reference Services, MINITEX, Minneapolis; Susan Snow, COLONET-ICN, Bibliographic Center for Research, Denver; and George Caldwell, Public Reference Section, Library of Congress. [*Trellis Wright*]

BUSINESS MEETING

Joyce Barnum, University of Washington, as outgoing chair, opened the annual business meeting of the committee on Wednesday afternoon, June 28. The committee's program meeting of the previous day [see preceding report] was reviewed, and the possibility of publishing the speeches in *RQ* or elsewhere was discussed. It was announced that tape cassettes of the program were available from ALA (two tapes, $21.90). New committee members were introduced—Sara Galligan, University of Michigan at Dearborn, and Margareth Gibbs, Illinois Valley Library System, Peoria.

The possibility of enlarging the committee's membership to accommodate interested volunteers was discussed. The committee also grappled with whether to attempt a discussion–group type program at the 1979 ALA Annual Conference and a more formal program with speakers at the 1980 conference. Committee members showed considerable interest in working for the establishment of a national telephone reference service by contacting delegates to state meetings on the 1979 White House Conference, introducing a resolution in ALA, and getting publicity in library periodicals including *RQ* and *American Libraries.*

The meeting concluded with the chair turning the committee over to the incoming chair, Tina Roose of the System Reference Service, North Suburban Library System, Skokie, Ill. Other committee members in attendance were Paula Covington, Joint University Libraries, Nashville; Karen Furlow, Tulane University; Andrea Honebrink, MINITEX, University of Minnesota; Margaret Oaksford, Cornell University; and George Caldwell, Library of Congress. Visitors included Marion Mullen, Syracuse University, and Marcia Meister, Missouri State Library.

[*George H. Caldwell*]

RASD LUNCHEON

Good food, beautiful surroundings, and intellectual stimulation were the hallmarks of an elegant luncheon sponsored by the division on Monday, June 26, to mark the 500th anniversary of Oxford University Press. The setting was an indoor "garden," the Preston Bradley Hall of the Chicago Public Library Cultural Center, where 200 guests gathered under the dome to refresh their minds as well as their bodies. Guests could imagine themselves in a cool summer garden as they gazed at the glittering green and soft pastel mosaics in floral designs that surrounded them. Various improving mottoes about books and learning could also be observed, as the building's decorations were obviously meant to delight the mind as well as the eye.

Virginia Boucher, RASD president, presided over the introductions of distinguished guests from the scholarly and lexicographical worlds, including Mitford Mathews, editor of the *Dictionary of Americanisms.* The Isadore Gilbert Mudge Citation for distinguished contribution to reference librarianship was given to C. Edward Wall, whose acceptance of it was "a deep and moving moment in my life." The Dartmouth Medal for creating reference works of outstanding achievement was presented to Benjamin B. Wolman for the *International Encyclopedia of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis, and Neurology.* Mr. Wolman remarked in accepting the medal that "without libraries there is no civilization."

The assistant British consul brought greetings of Her Majesty's Government, and pointed out that language, like good claret, has bouquet, clarity, and stamina, and that the lover of one frequently is a lover of the other. While the guests were dining on paté, chicken salad, spinach pie, and zucchini bread, accompanied by white wine, they were entertained by the Northwestern University Chamber Singers with German songs, "Greensleeves," and other appropriate airs.

Robert Burchfield, chief editor of Oxford dictionaries and the luncheon speaker, addressed himself to language at "The Point of Severance: 1776." Mr. Burchfield, a New Zealander, who directs a staff of 30 plus, described his job as "director of a word processing factory" and lexicography as "a chastening art." In 1776—when Jane Austen and J. M. W. Turner were one year old and Dr. Johnson was 67—the language was the stately language of the time, polished even in the pages of diaries. English reviewers complained of American distortions creeping into their language, "uncouth words" such as *length.* (There was a long period of assuming that unfamiliar words were either provincial or American.) Linguistic imperatives followed in the wake of political ones; different American spellings could be clearly seen in the successive editions of Webster's dictionary. The two forms of English slowly drifted apart, because the speakers of one branch never met the speakers of the other, and they continue to move apart despite the cinema, television, and magazines. Mr. Burchfield stated he had not encountered a standard American tongue—in the United States speech is free ranging, self-assertive, unrestrained regional language. Long study of the English language has convinced him that

nearly all linguistic tendencies have been present in earlier generations. Our knowledge of the 18th-century vocabulary is inadequate—in fact a new dictionary is required to bring together language of Great Britain, North America, the West Indies, and Australia. He concluded by hoping that this new dictionary would be embarked on when the present *Oxford English Dictionary* supplement is completed.

[*Suzy Platt*]

HISTORY SECTION

This section of the Reference and Adult Services Division held a program on "Dreams into Realities: Access to Historical Materials—Local, National, International" on Wednesday, June 28. Michael S. Freeman, Dartmouth College Library, presided over the meeting and introduced the three speakers who discussed their involvement with projects to develop access tools to three differing types of historical materials.

Barbara Cox of the Latin American Center, University of California at Los Angeles, detailed her experiences as editor of the first volume of the *Hispanic American Periodical Index*. This recent publication includes articles published in 1975 relating to Hispanic America and is the first in a projected series intended to fill the gap created when the *Index to Latin American Periodicals* ceased publication. She identified some of the myriad human and technical problems involved in the compilation of an index covering more than 200 journals in six languages, on topics ranging from folklore to economic development. The appearance of this volume with the promise of more to come, has turned the Hispanic American scholar's dream into a reality.

The ambitious program of producing indexes to all articles in all genealogical and local history periodicals in the United States and Canada was discussed by P. William Filby, director emeritus of the Maryland Historical Society. While this project is not yet a reality, it has progressed well beyond the dream stage. Last year was spent in working out the computer program with the assistance of a team of genealogists. The *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record* has been chosen as the first periodical to be indexed in this costly experiment. Initially, projects will be done by state, and then they will be consolidated. Eventually, 2,000 periodicals and newsletters will be included. The indexing will not be selective; everything relating to local history and genealogy will be included. Gale Research Co. is to be the publisher.

Mr. Filby also noted that Gale will publish a list of the names found on the passenger lists cited in Lancour's *A Bibliography of Ship Passenger Lists, 1538-1825*. The three-volume set will appear in alphabetical form, giving full names and ages of immigrants and their families and date and port of arrival. It will also include references to additional information on the approximately 300,000 persons to be listed. Publication is scheduled for 1979, and the set will cost $150. (Mr. Filby is still searching for printed lists that do not appear in Lancour. He requested that persons knowing of such lists contact him in order to make the publication as complete as possible. Correspondence should be addressed to him at 8944 Madison St., Savage, Md. 20863.)

Gale E. Peterson, who directed the United States Newspaper Project, discussed the dream of producing an accurate and adequate union list of U.S. newspapers. For many years the Organization of American Historians and many individuals as well have recognized the inadequacies of Gregory's *American Newspapers 1821-1936* and the Library of Congress' *Newspapers in Microform*. With funds provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, a feasibility study was conducted. It was concluded that the project would best be done on a state-by-state basis with the use of automation. The results of a pilot bibliographic project in Iowa dramatically illustrated the need for a new union list of newspapers: 1,200 institutions in the state were contacted that were thought to have newspaper holdings; although Gregory only lists 800 in Iowa, 6,400 were found. The newspapers must still be microfilmed. The National Endowment for the Humanities has ceased funding this program through the Organization of American Historians, but makes monies available directly to states for projects similar to the one in Iowa. Making this dream a reality, he concluded, is now the responsibility of agencies and organizations in the individual states.

[*Margaret Mehun*]

RESOURCES AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

FILING COMMITTEE

This committee held two meetings during the Annual Conference, on Saturday, June 24, and Tuesday, June 27. The first meeting was an open hearing to present draft filing rules and to receive any comments or questions from the audience. The meeting was well attended and the audience was obviously interested in the characteristics of the new ALA filing rules. The

chairman, Joe Rosenthal, would like any written comments before October 1; comments should be sent to him at Room 245, General Library, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720.

Before presenting the rules, the chairman noted several caveats. First, this document is only a preliminary draft and, therefore, it contains some errors and inconsistencies. The errors are particularly noticeable in the filing examples for numerals. Second, these rules are not intended for the rearrangement of existing catalogs because it would be necessary to refile too many cards; however, the rules can be easily applied to the many new catalogs (especially automated ones) which will be started in the next few years.

A major objective in writing these rules was ease of comprehension and application. With very few exceptions, the rules reflect the file-as-is principle, which means that character strings in a heading should be considered for filing in exactly the form and order in which they appear. Application of these rules will tend to produce non-hierarchical arrangements; such arrangements are well suited to known-item searches. To help users interested in browsing, the generous use of cross references and guide cards is recommended. Finally, it was noted that the filing examples included with these rules illustrate worst case situations, rather than typical arrangements.

The RTSD filing rules can be summarized as follows. The basic order of characters is (1) spaces, periods, dashes, hyphens, diagonal slashes; (2) numerals, 0-9; (3) letters of the English alphabet, a-z; and (4) letters of nonroman alphabet. Modified letters are treated like their plain equivalent in the English alphabet. All other punctuation marks and all non-alphabetic signs and symbols are ignored in filing except for the ampersand which is filed as its spelled-out language equivalent. If two records have identical access points, the function of the access point is considered as follows: (1) see-also references for main and added entries; (2) main and added entries interfiled; (3) see-also references for subject entries; and (4) subject entries. In general, main and added entries are subarranged by a title field and the imprint date; subject entries are subarranged by main entry, title field, and imprint date. Initial articles that form an integral part of place names and personal names (in personal, corporate, and conference headings) are regarded for filing purposes. All other initial articles in titles and topical subjects are disregarded. Numerals are arranged according to their numerical significance and roman numerals are filed with their arabic equivalent. In access points beginning with a surname, all terms of honor and address (for example, Dame, Lady, Lord, Sir, Mrs.) are disregarded for filing purposes. In all other access points, terms of honor and address are regarded for filing purposes.

The audience commented on all aspects of the rules, with particular emphasis on the reasons why some rules were adopted. In general, the committee's decisions were based on a subjective judgment that most users would be better served by the rule chosen, especially when ease of comprehension and application were considered. The audience asked why an exception was made for the ampersand and why roman numerals are treated like arabic numerals. One person approved the rules' strict adherence to the written form of a heading, while another person thought the user remembered the verbal form instead of the written form. One person said there should be no exceptions at all to the file-as-is principle, even to impose a minimal structure on the file. Several people mentioned subject catalogs which are now filed by disregarding all punctuation.

One troublesome area, the treatment of periods in acronyms and personal name intitials, were frequently mentioned at the Saturday meeting. According to the preliminary draft distributed at the meeting, periods are ignored in filing. The rule meant that initials in both acronyms (I.B.M.) and personal name (Lawrence, D. H.) are filed as single words. Because most people on the committee and in the audience were unhappy with the effect of this rule on personal names, the rule was revised on June 27. Rule 1 now provides for periods as a mark of punctuation treated as equivalent to a space. [*Susan C. Biebel*]

ICCC

The Special Committee on International Cataloging Consultation (ICCC) met June 26 with John Byrum, Library of Congress, as chair; committee members Michael Fitzgerald, Harvard University, and Michael Malinconico, New York Public Library, were also present. Discussion focused on matters related to the preparation of ICCC's final report. The function statement for this ad hoc committee, which was established in 1976, specified that the ICCC should complete its work—"to study procedures involved in the development of international cataloging policies by international organizations and to propose methods to establish communication and ensure adequate consultation between these international organizations and RTSD"—by the 1978 Annual Conference. Because the RTSD Board of Directors had given the committee special assignments, such as

investigating the organizational structure appropriate for catalog code maintenance subsequent to publication of AACR 2, however, ICCC decided that it could not submit recommendations related to its original charge until June 1979. The ICCC further felt that the RTSD board should defer action on these recommendations until the report is published in *Library Resources & Technical Services* and is presented at open hearings during the 1980 ALA Midwinter Meeting.

As for its subject matter, the report will examine particular conditions and procedures within ALA and RTSD to determine any that might be used to enhance participation in international activities and those that seem to inhibit sufficient involvement. In this regard, the following topics were identified for analysis: funding for international participation; clerical support for such activities; continuity of representation; difficulties in monitoring international developments; internal dissemination of documents and information concerning international activities; and provision of guidelines for, and accountability of, representatives to international bodies. The report will also address procedures of relevant international organizations to identify changes which ALA and RTSD might put forward as a means of ensuring that adequate consultations routinely occur. Restrictions on the dissemination of information, overlap of activities of various international agencies concerned with cataloging, and insufficient time frames for the review of, and input to, proposals to provide cataloging standards are three of several problem areas related to this topic which ICCC will explore in its report. The committee agreed that it had already heard sufficient testimony regarding these matters and could extract specific recommendations for discussions at the 1979 Midwinter Meeting from the working papers and notes prepared by its members.

[*John Byrum*]

YOUNG ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

HEARING

Prompted by a petition signed by 35 personal members of YASD, a hearing, chaired by Rosemary Young, division president, was held Tuesday, June 27, to discuss the age level definition for young adult services. The three main questions asked were what age level is being served by young adult librarians, what age level should be served, and whether a definitive YASD statement concerning age level is necessary? In her introductory remarks, the chair expressed the YASD board's desire for comments from those interested in young adult services in order to act on the request for a definitive statement concerning specific age(s) served by young adult specialists. She also read the division's current charge which calls for YA specialists to provide services to all young people with no specific age limits.

Rosemary Kneale, Cleveland, Ohio, and Evie Wilson, Tampa, Fla., spoke in support of specific guidelines stating that such guidelines from a national organization would identify an often ignored group which falls neither in the realm of children's nor adults' services. Both felt that the specific designation of young adults as a group, perhaps including 13- to 18-year-olds or seventh- to twelfth-graders, would expedite funding requests for special YA collections and programming. Library administrators, each pointed out, frequently ask YA librarians to define their clientele because many question the real need for special YA services, believing that the group is being served by the children's librarian. A specific age designation would, it was argued, help secure funding for services for this group with unique needs, which are currently ignored.

Speaking against specific guidelines were Eleanor K. Pourron, Arlington, Va., and Don Reynolds, Denver, Colo., who both felt that it is impossible to categorize a young adult because of the frequent disparity in physical and mental age, differing definitions of a young adult in other fields including education, and the need to remain flexible in order to provide the best possible service. Mr. Reynolds felt that it would be more productive to conduct workshops for administrators and politicians to familiarize them with the YA clientele and their needs than to establish inflexible and arbitrary age limits for service.

At the conclusion of the presentations, Rosemary Young asked for comments from the audience. A representative from the Association for Library Services to Children briefly stated that ALSC felt an age-level definition for service was unnecessary because service to children and young adults traditionally overlapped. Other speakers included several signers of the original petition and YA specialists.

[*Jane E. Marton*]

PROGRAM

Rosemary Young, president of the division, presided at the program held Monday, June 26, on "Self Image—The Key to Survival." Three speakers examined the process of developing and problems of

maintaining a positive self-image. Self-image was defined as a combination of self-concept, the sum total of the views one has of oneself, and self-esteem, the respect or affection which one has for oneself.

Alice Fehrenbach, an adolescent psychologist in private practice in Denver, Colo., spoke on the development of positive self-concepts and their importance during adolescence. Because adolescents develop their self-concepts from interaction with their parents, other adults in caretaker roles, and siblings, according to the speaker, libraries do play an important role by providing adolescents with a place to test their hypotheses about themselves. Furthermore, libraries offer order and stability to counter the chaos of adolescence and frequently furnish a special one-to-one personal relationship unavailable elsewhere.

Nathaniel Blackman, principal of the Chicago Public High School for Metropolitan Studies, discussed the role of public education in sustaining the student's self-image as illustrated by his experiences with students attending his small nontraditional urban school. He told the audience that students will learn what they feel is relevant to them and that in most cases, this relevance leads to a positive self-image. No school can accomplish this task alone, however, as developing a positive self-image is a group project. He concluded his remarks by stating that while society is still afraid of students with positive assertive self-images, educators must continue to encourage students to question their world without fear of reprisal.

Alice McGrath, an instructor in the martial arts and assertiveness, examined the process of building confidence and developing assertiveness. She explained that violence is a last resort used only when language has failed to express one's feelings. This is where libraries and librarians become important as they can help adolescents find and use their voices constructively. [*Jane E. Marton*]

OTHER MEETINGS AND PROGRAMS

ARCL UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE LIBRARIES SECTIONS

The 40th program meeting of these two sections of the Association of College and Research Libraries focused on the academic library within a national information policy. Eldred Smith, University of Minnesota, chaired the June 26 program, which consisted of a panel of four librarians speaking on various concerns of academic librarians about the concept of a national information policy and its implementation.

Richard Dougherty, University of California at Berkeley, spoke on the topic and its relationship to the research library. The university libraries are great repositories of intellectual knowledge and, as such, will be of great importance to any national information plan. The opening of these repositories to the general public in a time of declining income and resulting reduction in collection maintenance creates serious problems for the university library. Additional pressures on university libraries such as implementation of AACR 2, the freezing of the Library of Congress catalog, and the ending of superimposition by the Library of Congress will also create additional large expenses to the already heavily burdened university libraries.

Dougherty also expressed concern over government control of the national policy and was emphatic that no one agency should have sole control. He felt that librarians have become too dependent on the Library of Congress which does not have the resources to operate a national computer-based information network. He emphasized that librarians must band together to assure they have adequate input into the national policy.

Irma Johnson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke from the perspective of a private research institute and related her remarks to the impact of government-sponsored scientific research and the subsequent published results on the academic library. She felt that a portion of the funding set aside for research sponsored by the Federal Government should be spent in subsidizing the cost of the published results and the abstracting and indexing media concerning the fields of the research. Academic library collections are suffering in areas outside of science and technology due to the vast quantities of material produced in the scientific areas and the high cost of this material. Since the bulk of this sponsored research is performed utilizing the collections of academic libraries, it is only proper that the findings should be made available either at a subsidized lower price or free to such libraries. The national information policy should give serious consideration to this problem.

John McGowan, Northwestern University, spoke on the general situation in private research libraries and how they might be affected by a national information policy. The creation of any policy must include input from all constituencies. It is difficult for private

universities to decide upon their role as they must be assured that their services and collections will not decline if there is an expansion in service to those outside their normal community of users. Private universities need direct Federal funding to back up local support because they find it difficult to secure Federal funding when it is funnelled through state agencies for disbursing. A body should be created to access the allocation of Federal funds to libraries, but no long-term dependence on outside funding should be planned. Other factors which might be considered as such things as the subsidy of scholarly travel to enable the user to travel to the needed resources and the expansion of regional networks to broaden the scope of cooperation and planning.

William Moffett, State University of New York College at Potsdam, spoke from the perspective of the college librarian, basing his talk on the results of a questionnaire sent to 200 college librarians throughout the country. While the results of the survey reflected a vast divergence of thinking on the entire subject of a national information policy, many concerns were raised. There was a considerable fear that the White House Conference will be dominated by other groups and that any implementation of such a policy will create additional bureaucracy for libraries. Many librarians from small and medium sized colleges fear that they will be closed out of any Federal funding to assist in the implementation of the national policy and as the result, they will remain have nots. While many respondents felt a sense of isolation from the mainstream of consideration of a national information policy, much response was enthusiastic and many are willing to apply their expertise to the process of developing a national information network.

[*Brewster E. Peabody*]

OLPR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SUBCOMMITTEE

This subcommittee of the Office for Library Personnel Resources held three meetings, a closed session Sunday morning, July 25, and two open sessions on Monday, July 26. Agnes Griffin, chair, presided.

Affirmative action plans reviewed by the committee since the last Midwinter Meeting were discussed. There is concern over the fact that comparatively few libraries and library systems have submitted plans for review. A direct effort will be made to encourage compliance with ALA EEO policy. To this end drafts of three letters were approved. One letter requests information from libraries whose plans have been reviewed, and asks if any revisions, updating, or expansion of plans has been made and if the committee's evaluation and suggestions were helpful. The second letter goes to directors of large library systems encouraging compliance even though these libraries work under an umbrella plan of the larger institution. The third letter is addressed to the libraries that participated in the 1974 ALA Affirmative Action Institute and that have never submitted the completed plans which were worked on and developed in that institute. Also, Elizabeth Dickinson presented correspondence to Lucille Whalen, Committee on Accreditation, urging COA to help by asking for plans to be submitted from the library schools under accreditation review.

Other highlights of the meetings follow. At one session, Larry Volin of the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped reported on new happenings in this area. Complaints are numerous since 90 percent of businesses and companies are out of compliance with Section 503 of the Vocational Rehabilitation of 1973. He urged and advised continuing action and interest in providing employment and library service to the handicapped. An article written by Elizabeth Dickinson, "The Equal Employment Opportunity Subcommittee in Review," will soon appear in *American Libraries.* Terms of three members of the committee expire this year and replacements are being sought. The new chair for next year is Yolanda Cuesta of the California State Library.

The committee thanked Agnes Griffin for her hard work and Yolanda Cuesta for her role in organizing the conference program. [*Patricia S. Hines*]

REFERENCE AND SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS REVIEW COMMITTEE PROGRAM

A colloquium on biographical directories was sponsored by this committee on Monday morning, June 26. Richard Sweeney Halsey, chair, was moderator of the session, "Who's Who in What and Why?" Editorial representatives from four favorite biographical reference tools made 15-minute presentations on topics ranging from the criteria for selection of biographees to the mechanics of production.

Bruce Carrick, editor of general publications for the H. W. Wilson Co., was the first speaker to address the sizable audience. He discussed the obvious and not-so-obvious differences in two of the company's biographical tools. The *World Authors* series sketches are written by outside contributors who are chosen by the editors and who rely on published sources and

interviews for their information, although autobiographical information is solicited from the biographees. The sole criterion for inclusion is prominence. A combination of outside experts and inside expertise is used in making these decisions. *Current Biography* is written mostly by inside staff, and biographees are selected on the basis of their popularity in the press. Prospective biographees must be living and not under indictment at the time of publication. Once convicted, however, a person may be included.

Ann Rhodes, managing editor of Jaques Cattell Press, began her talk by reviewing the history of the titles currently published by the press. Criteria for selection of biographees vary in their different publications; this information is set out in the preface of each directory. When a new edition of *American Men and Women of Science* (AMWS) is being prepared, a printout of biographical data is sent to each living biographee who appeared in the previous edition. If an updated printout is not returned, and a new address cannot be located for the biographee, the person is dropped. Nominations for new biographees in the directory are received from professional organizations, universities, and the like. The speaker pointed out that the profession of the biographees in AMWS greatly reflects the interests of the times–after World War II, many of the biographees were military men. The current edition contains a large increase in biographies of men and women in the fields of energy and environment.

The Marquis *Who's Who* publications were represented by Di Anne L. Halenar, editorial director, and Lloyd M. Peurye, director of research. The speakers pointed out that the most frequently asked questions relating to the standards of selection are discussed in the not-so-frequently consulted prefaces of each volume. A feature of the newest edition of *Who's Who in America* is the "Thoughts in My Life" section; brief philosophical commentaries from some 4,000 of the biographees have been included along with the otherwise objective material. Di Anne Halenar read some of the more entertaining "thoughts" to the delight of the audience. Lloyd Peurye discussed some of the abuses made by the biographees and the misunderstandings of the users of *Who's Who;* it is neither a social register nor a genealogical reference source. It reflects eminence, and it does not intend to bestow it. If biographees deliberately give false information it is deleted, or the biographee is dropped. The problems of trying to verify all the facts and information given by thousands of biographees from all walks of life was well illustrated when the speaker stated, "Mail order degrees are our biggest problem; we simply can't keep up with them."

The *New York Times Biographical Service* was represented by Robert Barrows, vice president of Arno Press. This compilation of biographical data is drawn from the pages of *New York Times.* There are no subjective criteria used in the selection of biographees–all persons who are found to be newsworthy by the *Times* are included. All articles of a biographical nature from the *Times* are pasted up and distributed on a monthly basis. The looseleaf format of the publication is readily adaptable for inclusion in a vertical file, for filing in a binder, or for binding. The quality and accuracy of information are only as good as the *Times*–"pretty good for the pressures of a daily newspaper." The *New York Times Biographical Service* is "not the last word, but the *First* word."

During the question-and-answer period it was revealed that both Marquis and Cattell will honor the biographees' wishes for what is to be included in their biographies. For example, if a biographee wishes to have something omitted, it will be omitted. The most frequently requested omissions related to names of former spouses and places of former employment. (Publishers are fearful of costly lawsuits.) The editors of the *Who's Who* publications are aware of the variance in birth dates for some biographees from one edition to another. In the last analysis, they publish the year which the biographee insists upon–even though it appears to be contrary to fact. If the biographee does not supply a birth date, none will be included, even though the date may be known.

[*Margaret Mehun*]

ISSN 0041-7904 *Key title:* Library of Congress information bulletin